

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ST. MARK AME CHURCH CELEBRATES 133 YEARS OF SERVICE IN THE MILWAUKEE COMMUNITY

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 2002

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, on April 26, 2002 St. Mark African Methodist Episcopal (A.M.E.) Church will celebrate its 133rd anniversary in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In 1869, a time when African American's made up less than 1 percent of the city of Milwaukee's population, St. Mark A.M.E. Church was founded in a former site of a German Congregation. Although no longer at that location today, St. Mark is one of the oldest, largest and most influential congregations in Milwaukee.

The A.M.E. Church in the United States was founded out of the Methodist tradition but with its roots in the segregationist attitudes of that period in our history. In 1787, a group of slaves and former slaves in the Philadelphia area withdrew from St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church when they were not permitted to sit with the congregation, but were forced to sit separately in the gallery. They formed their own church, the African Methodist Episcopal (A.M.E.) Church, and committed themselves to living the gospel and adopted the motto of "God Our Father, Christ Our Redeemer, Man Our Brother." After its founding, the A.M.E. church spread quickly throughout the Northern states, and eventually moved into the South after the Civil War.

Eighty-two years after the A.M.E. church's founding in the United States, a group of African American activists came together in Milwaukee, to establish St. Mark. Several of St. Mark founding members had a positive and permanent impact on the African-American Community in Milwaukee and Wisconsin. Mr. Ezekiel Gillespie, a former slave from Georgia who served as chairman of the group that founded St. Mark in 1869, filed a historic lawsuit that eventually led to full suffrage for African-Americans in Wisconsin. The Reverend Eugene Thompson, a former pastor at St. Mark, was one of the founding board members of Columbia Building, which in 1924 began helping African-Americans buy homes in the Milwaukee area.

This history of living one's faith through activism provides the foundation for a legacy of service to the community. Current initiatives and ministries at St. Mark are operated through the Lovell Johnson Quality of Life Center, and include counseling for alcohol and drug abuse; assistance with economic development, education and employment opportunities, as well as environmental preservation. The church also created the Anvil Housing Corporation and was the first African-American congregation in Wisconsin to sponsor senior citizen and disabled housing. St. Mark also fosters public service and patriotism in its youngest members through its sponsorship of Boy Scout and Girl Scout troops.

So it is with great pride that I congratulate the congregation of St. Mark A.M.E. Church and its Pastor, Reverend Michael A. Cousin, on 133 years of giving glory to God by living the gospel and serving our community.

RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF RESTORING FOOD STAMPS ELIGIBILITY FOR LEGAL PERMANENT RESIDENTS

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 2002

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the importance of restoring food stamps eligibility to legal permanent residents. In 1996, Congress stripped legal immigrants of eligibility for food stamps and a variety of other benefits. As a step in the right direction, President Bush proposed to restore food stamps benefits to low income legal immigrants. The President's position on this issue makes sense. The food stamps program is a critical safety net that allows working men and women to feed their families during hard times. All a household needs to qualify is a low income. However, thousands of legal resident families go hungry each day.

Legal residents pay taxes and their labor helps drive the economy. Yet, even hard working families may have a difficult time putting food on the table. A recent study by the Urban Institute found that 36 percent of New York City's limited English Proficiency households, during the previous year, had been unable to acquire adequate food at one time or the other. Food stamps can help provide these needy families with a temporary safety net during difficult times. Hunger does not limit itself to U.S. citizenship. Therefore, we should not create a policy to systematically deny food to needy tax paying immigrants in this country.

But when the conferees to the Farm Bill met last week, Republicans did just that. They crafted a food stamp provision that essentially denies benefits to legal permanent residents of the United States, even though this position is in direct opposition to the President's proposal of restoring food stamps to low income immigrants who lived in the U.S. for at least five years. The Republican's food stamp proposal is much more restrictive and would severely limit legal resident's eligibility and basically punish them for being non-citizens. It is unfortunate that the President's own party is undermining a bi-partisan efforts to help feed the working poor.

Recently, Republicans fashioned themselves as being pro-Hispanics. At the same time the Republicans were courting the Hispanic vote, they were cutting assistance that would help needy working legal immigrant families put food on the table. Democrats have fought for equal rights and just treatment for immigrants, as well as for restoring benefits to immigrants workers. If Republicans were really

concerned about the immigrant community, they would restore food stamps eligibility for legal permanent residents.

HONORING RABBI ISRAEL ZOBERMAN

HON. EDWARD L. SCHROCK

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 2002

Mr. SCHROCK. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to honor Rabbi Israel Zoberman, spiritual leader of Congregation Beth Chaverim in Virginia Beach. He is also the President of the Hampton Roads Board of Rabbis, and Chairman of the Community Relations Council of the United Jewish Federation of Tidewater. I would like to share the following article that was written by Rabbi Zoberman and appeared in the Virginian-Pilot on April 12, 2002.

AN OPEN LETTER TO CHAIRMAN ARAFAT ON THE OCCASION OF ISRAEL'S 54TH ANNIVERSARY

Your present living accommodations are a far cry from a past of world capitals hopping. However, you are reliving the "glorious" 1982 days in Lebanon under siege by the same Sharon encircling you again. In truth, you are both caged in as long as there is no peace for your respective peoples.

You itched to duel again (for the last time?) with your old nemesis, otherwise how explain the Second Intifada following Sharon's visit to the Temple Mount. You trapped each other; he aroused you enough for a pretext of rash action, yet you catapulted him to become a Prime Minister! Soon you may have the time to check out for yourself the over 800 references to Jerusalem in the Hebrew Bible, but why doesn't your Koran mention it even once?

I wanted to believe that you transformed yourself from the terrorist you were—a freedom fighter to you—to a statesman representing a long-enduring people abused as a pawn by its Arab brethren. Your partner to the sacred opportunity and responsibility was an Israel weary of wars imposed upon it, yearning for normalcy and that elusive peace it has sought all along. When entering into official peace with Egypt, entailing painful compromises, it was Sharon as Defense Minister who dismantled the Israeli town of Yonit. I resisted those doubtful of your famous handshake's sincerity with martyred Rabin—it cost him his life—when signing the 1993 Oslo Accords on that beautiful day at the White House, facing a breathless world celebrating a hopeful beginning. Remember the reward of a Nobel Peace Prize? How have you fallen, Ya Raees.

Of course, the murder of your friend Rabin by a Jewish zealot profoundly affected you for you were justly proud of "the peace of the brave" with your "brother" Rabin. Then came vicious terrorist attacks on Israelis by Muslim extremists who opposed your peace, and Israel's political power in the only Middle East democracy shifted to the Right. Netanyahu, the victor with an American accent, claimed you were not sincere (were you?) and that Israel risked too much. He

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

lost the confidence of the Israeli voter in the absence of peace progress, facilitating the Left's comeback with Barak at the helm. Barak miscalculated, focusing on the Syrian track and neglected to develop the same bond you enjoyed with his mentor Rabin. I empathized with your changed status, but as a leader you should have stuck to your people's welfare. Finally when Barak took a visionary and valiant step beyond Israeli premises before him, with President Clinton's enormous input and personal stake, you simply walked away from the deal of your life. Abandoning your cause of peace, you inexplicably chose the path of violence of your own Arab enemies.

Didn't you realize that indiscriminate suicide bombings with no moral inhibitions, wreaking havoc on Israeli civilians could not indefinitely be tolerated? Did you try to trigger Sharon into a harsh response, gaining from it? Well, he held back, though no nation would have delayed a far more severe answer, particularly an Arab state unencumbered by that democratic stuff and the Judeo-Christian all-consuming regard for a single human life. Why not allow your youth to grow up as God intended them instead of sacrificing your people's future on the revived pagan altars of demonic hate. When Israeli families sat down for a Passover Seder (ironically it's about freedom and standing up to terrorism) at that doomed hotel in Netanya, you greeted them with a massacre. That proved the turning point and you really cannot blame Sharon, you gave him no choice.

Oh yes, an event called September 11 shook great America and President Bush declared a global war on terrorism. Did the Palestinians have to cheer when we were so diabolically attacked as they also did during the 1991 Gulf War in support of Saddam Hussein who underwrites your suicide bombers, always backing evil-doers and losers? Though fifteen of the nineteen hijackers were Arabs, you failed to halt that ship of arms from Iran, and carelessly leaving your signature on incriminating terrorist documents. It is clearer now that the line of American defense and civilization's survival run in Israel, and the unimaginable demise of that small but determined democracy would signal America's fall and both linked propositions are preposterous. Perceived weakness invites the bullies' aggression. The world is yet to accept an Israel that is not the traditional Jewish victim, with Israel bashing the new anti-Semitism. The shameful specter of burning synagogues has returned to a hypocritical Europe.

Lastly, before Israel celebrates at this season its hard-won independence after two millennia of powerlessness and persecution, it pauses to recall a Holocaust you seem to care little about and I cannot forget for I am son of survivors. That monumental tragedy gave the final push for Israel's rebirth, etching forever upon Jewish consciousness the call, "Never Again". Do you see why doves like me feel betrayed by the "new Arafat", concerned about creating a hostile twenty-third Arab state so close to the only Jewish state? There is one word we Jews have never dared erase even in our darkest hours and we had many of them, for it is our ultimate weapon. Guess, Arafat, it is "Shalom".

ELWYN, INC'S 150TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 2002

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute and honor the accom-

plishments of Elwyn, Inc. on its 150th Anniversary Year of exemplary service to people with special needs in Pennsylvania.

Elwyn, Inc. is among the oldest and largest human services organizations in the nation. Founded in 1852 in the Germantown section of Philadelphia by James B. Richards, a teacher, and Dr. Alfred L. Elwyn, a physician, Elwyn is now a community-based network of programs headquartered in Middletown Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania and serving 12,000 children and adults with disabilities and disadvantages each year in Delaware, New Jersey, California and Pennsylvania.

I salute Elwyn, Inc. on the outstanding role it has played in teaching people with disabilities and disadvantages how to be as productive and independent as possible. The longevity of the organization is a testament to its deeply committed staff, board members, families and financial supporters who all play an essential role in the ongoing evolution of the collective energy focused on helping people with special needs. I join with the residents of the 7th Congressional District of Pennsylvania in celebrating Elwyn, Inc.'s 150 years of making a difference.

I would like to include a brief history of Elwyn to be printed at this point.

THE HISTORY OF ELWYN

In 1852, James B. Richards, a teacher, came to Philadelphia and opened a private school for "mental defectives" on School Lane in Germantown. He enlisted the sympathies of Dr. Alfred L. Elwyn, a physician, and together they were able to arouse interest in the endeavor in Philadelphia. Their efforts led, in 1854, to the incorporation of The Pennsylvania Training School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Children, later renamed the Elwyn School. An appropriation from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania of \$10,000 and provisions for ten students were obtained. The school and its 17 students were moved to Woodland Avenue in 1855. Edouard Seguin, then a political refugee from France, was appointed educational director the following year.

Before the end of the decade, dissension and financial difficulties threatened to close the new school. Richards retired from the field of special education. Dr. Joseph Parrish was appointed Superintendent and was able to bring about financial stability. An additional appropriation of \$20,000 by the legislature for buildings provided an opportunity for expansion and the search for a permanent location began. Dorothea Dix, who had paved the way for humanitarian treatment of both the mentally ill and mentally retarded in Massachusetts, assisted in choosing a new site, fifteen miles south of Philadelphia at Media. Miss Dix was instrumental in securing state appropriations for the new campus.

In 1857, the cornerstone of the main building was laid, and the new school was dedicated to the shelter, instruction, and improvement of mentally retarded children. On September 1, the entire school and its 25 children, attendants, and teachers were loaded into two Conestoga wagons and brought to their new quarters. The formal opening took place on November 2, 1859.

In the early days, Elwyn was a simple, insular, self-contained, and self-sustaining community. The emphasis at Elwyn, and at institutions across the nation, was on segregating people with mental retardation and providing them with care away from the community, for life. In the 1960s, Elwyn began to turn away from the closed institution model, moving toward helping people

with disabilities to live and achieve their fullest potential within the larger community.

In 1969, Elwyn established a rehabilitation center in West Philadelphia. Delaware Elwyn in Wilmington and California Elwyn in Fountain Valley opened their doors to the community in 1974. In 1981, the Training School at Vineland in New Jersey came under Elwyn's management, and in 1984, Elwyn initiated programs for both Palestinians and Israelis in Jerusalem, Israel.

Today, under the leadership of Sandra S. Cornelius, Ph.D., the eighth president of Elwyn, the agency continues to lead the way by developing innovative, dynamic programs for adults and children with physical and mental disabilities, mental illness and socioeconomic disadvantages. The new century finds Elwyn with an expanded continuum of care, offering new services in the areas of juvenile justice, child welfare, mental health and case management, and a strong resolve to help people build better lives long into the future.

THE GOOD PEOPLE, GOOD GOVERNMENT ACT

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 2002

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the "Good People, Good Government Act." This legislation is the first step in addressing the pressing human capital needs of the federal government. The human capital issue, first deemed the "quiet crisis" twelve years ago by the Volcker Commission, has now become the central concern for federal agencies.

More than half—53 percent—of the federal workforce will be eligible to retire in the next five years. This includes 71 percent of the government's senior managers—those specialists and supervisors who ensure that government accomplishes its critical missions on behalf of the nation.

These talented people provide a myriad of services, including protecting the air we breathe, the food we eat, and our shores against terrorism.

It is our duty in Congress to ensure that we have qualified people ready to take their place once they begin to retire while also retaining the people we currently have to ensure that there is no significant decline in the quality of service that our federal government provides.

Right now, we have an opportunity to do exactly that.

After September 11, the American people learned the essential role that civil servants play in all our lives.

There was a collective understanding that a nation is only as strong as the people who serve it and that "the bureaucrats in Washington, DC" are working for us, not despite us.

This renewed pride in public service translated to a renewed interest in seeking employment with the federal government.

We, in Congress, must capitalize on this interest. My legislation attempts to do just that.

The first title of the bill would establish a Chief Human Capital Officer (CHCO) in each executive agency and strengthens the authority and credibility of federal human resources directors. The structure of the position would be similar to that of the Chief Financial Officer

(CFO) or Chief Information Officer (CIO) established in the 1990s.

For years, human resources bureaus and directors have not been given the authority or respect needed to provide federal employees with the tools and empowerment they need. This new office in the federal government's largest agencies will help address this problem. In each agency, the CHCO would be authorized to: (1) set the agency's workforce development strategy; (2) assess current workforce characteristics and future needs based on the strategic plan and mission; (3) align human resources policies with organization mission, strategic goals and performance outcomes, (4) develop and champion a culture of continuous learning to attract and retain top talent; (5) identify best practices and benchmarking studies; and, (6) create systems for measuring intellectual capital and identifying its links to organizational performance and growth.

In addition, this section of the bill would also give congressional support to the establishment of a Chief Human Capital Officers Council, similar to the CFO and CIO Councils. The Council would meet periodically to advise and coordinate the activities of agencies on a variety of human capital issues, such as: modernization of human resources systems; improved quality of human resources information; and legislation affecting human resources operations and organizations.

The second section of the bill focuses on employee training, recruitment, and retention.

This section would make several changes to enhance the institutional manner in which employees are trained and recruited in the federal government. Many of these responsibilities would fall under the purview of the Chief Human Capital Officer described above.

It would require agencies to link training and recruiting activities with performance plans and strategic goals. Agencies should clearly articulate how their training and recruiting helps to accomplish the agency's mission.

This section would also require agencies to maintain detailed records of their training and recruitment activities, as agencies cannot adequately plan future activities if they have no reliable records of past actions.

This section also includes a measure to help federal agencies retain workers by increasing the government contribution for Federal employee health insurance. If the Federal Government cannot match the salaries of the private sector, it can at least attempt to match or upgrade the benefits available to civil servants.

This legislation should be the first step of this Congress in recognizing that our human capital is essential to the proper functioning of this government.

We must translate this into a policy that recognizes the primacy of people in running an effective, efficient organization.

And we must act quickly because a great nation cannot rely on national emergencies to fill the ranks of its civil service.

Things will—as they must—eventually return to something like normal. The flood of resumes will slow to a trickle. Some of the idealistic new recruits will leave before the year is out, disillusioned by the reality of government service. Some longer-term employees will also leave, out of frustration or because they finally got one too many better offers.

Without a concerted effort to recruit talent, and a serious look at how to make the federal

government a better place to work, government will be left with two equally unpalatable choices: Replace the retirees with less competent workers, or don't replace them at all. This country can't afford to do either.

Our civil service is the reason that America is the greatest nation in the world today but that could change if we do not do something about the recruitment and retention crisis that faces it. Fortunately, people have realized what our federal government can do and how rewarding public service can be.

It is our job to follow-up.

REMEMBERING ELIZABETH LESLIE STONE

HON. ED WHITFIELD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 2002

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in remembrance of Elizabeth Leslie Stone who passed away Friday, September 7, 2001 at the age of 15. She was the daughter of Wilson Lee Stone and Lanna Jo Stinson Stone and sister of Catherine Stone of Scottsville, Kentucky. Although Elizabeth was only with us for a short time, her memory lives on through her family and friends in Scottsville, Kentucky.

Elizabeth was an active leader for her peers at Allen County-Scottsville High School. She served on the Student Council as the Freshman Class Vice-President and was also elected to represent her class as "Miss Freshman". Throughout the duration of her illness, she remained a loyal friend and role-model for her classmates. One of her truly remarkable talents was her ability to play the clarinet. As a member of the Allen County-Scottsville High Patriot Marching Band, she achieved First Chair All State Clarinet. Her family remembers her main goal as wanting to return to school to play her clarinet in the band. Elizabeth was truly happiest when bringing the joy of music to others.

As a devoted member of the Scottsville Church of Christ, Elizabeth found strength in her faith. Her mother remembers her as learning to see the world in such a way that she found the good in everyone and everything and tried to love the blemishes that inflicted others. Elizabeth's perspective should serve as a lesson for everyone in hopes that we may find happiness regardless of life's many difficulties.

Elizabeth also had a special interest in our government and hoped to come to Washington, D.C. to work as a page. Although she was not able to fulfill this dream, I know she would have made an excellent addition to the page program and would have served her country and Kentucky's First District with patriotism and pride.

Although our time with Elizabeth was cut tragically short, she will always be remembered for her love of family and friends, commitment to her community and zest for life. Elizabeth brought happiness and meaning to the lives of those who were lucky enough to have known her. As she is grieved, her family knows that her spirit has returned to God and that she is smiling down on the world watching over her loved ones.

IN HONOR OF WE THE PEOPLE . . . STUDENT PARTICIPANTS AT HIGHLANDS HIGH SCHOOL, FORT THOMAS, KY

HON. KEN LUCAS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 2002

Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of some outstanding students at Highlands High School in Fort Thomas, located in Kentucky's Fourth Congressional District.

Specifically, I would like to congratulate the Kentucky state champions of the We the People . . . program and I salute the young scholars who will represent the state of Kentucky in the upcoming three-day national event in Washington, D.C. These outstanding students have worked hard to reach the national finals. Their hard work has led to a deeper understanding of the basic principles and values of our constitutional democracy.

In the aftermath of September 11, it is heartening to see these young people promote the fundamental principles of our government. These are ideas that connect us as Americans and bind us together as a nation. It is imperative that our next generation comprehends the importance of these values and principles, which we hold as standards in our endeavor to preserve and realize the promise of our constitutional democracy.

As these students prepare for the upcoming national competition, I wish them the best of luck. The students of Highlands High School have made Kentucky's Fourth Congressional District proud and I am glad I have the opportunity to honor such fine and promising young individuals. Particularly, I want to acknowledge the students—Jessica Horner, Rachel Wallingford, Lexie Dressman, Alexa Summe, Jackie Konen, Lyndsey Hering, Karsten Head, Jamie Baker, Andrew Shipp, Ethan Davis, Megan O'Keefe, Gina Maggio, Brian Healy, Cassie Burke, Jacob Krebs, Andrew Weitze, Chris Hazelwood, Kurt Herschede, Josh Edmondson, Joe Giancola, Jack Altekruze, and Cassie Burke.

I ask my colleagues to join me in commending these outstanding students and their teacher, Brian Robinson.

HONORING THOMAS V. DOOLEY, PRESIDENT, MIDDLESEX COUNTY CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL, PAPER, ALLIED INDUSTRIAL, CHEMICAL AND ENERGY WORKER INTERNATIONAL UNION

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 2002

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to rise today to honor a man who has spent more than 35 years fighting for the rights and representing the interests of working men and women in Central New Jersey.

Recently, Thomas V. Dooley retired as President of the Middlesex County Central Labor Council and from the Paper, Allied Industrial, Chemical and Energy Worker International Union.

Mr. Dooley has spent the better part of his life in service to the labor movement and his community. Throughout his career he has served as International Representative, President, Vice President, and Legislative Coordinator to various Labor organizations.

Active in numerous charitable organizations, Mr. Dooley is a member of the Board of Directors of New Brunswick Tomorrow, the Vice President of the David B. Crabiel Scholarship Foundations, and the Assistant Treasurer of the Middlesex County Board of Social Services. He has also been actively involved with the Middlesex County Heart Association, Middlesex County Open Space and Recreation Advisory Board, the United Way, and various religious organizations including the Diocese of Metuchen and St. Peter's Parish.

Mr. Dooley has also been very active in the Irish American community as a member of the Friendly Sons of the Shillelagh of the Jersey Shore, Friendly Sons of St. Patrick of Central New Jersey, and the Ocean County Emerald Society. Just this year the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America named him Irishman of the Year.

With Thomas Dooley's retirement, the Middlesex County Central Labor Council and PACEIU will be losing a worker, a family man, and a leader in the labor community. I want to offer my congratulations and thanks for his outstanding years of service. His hard work and dedication to the labor movement and his community will be sorely missed.

TRIBUTE TO SHAMONG TOWNSHIP

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 2002

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Shamong Township, Burlington County, New Jersey as it celebrates its 150th Anniversary of Incorporation.

Shamong is an Indian name meaning "place of the horn," so named for the abundance of deer that supplied both food and clothing for the Native Americans living or visiting there for centuries.

Named Brotherton in 1758 when 3,285 acres were set aside for an Indian reservation, all remaining Indians south of the Raritan River were invited to reside there. Native Americans were encouraged to work in the mills then found in the area, thus bringing the areas most popular name, Indian Mills. The reservation was returned to the government in 1801 when the majority of the Indians moved to New York State and joined with the Oneidas.

Farming has long been the most prevalent of Shamong's enterprises, and has long provided a livelihood for its residents.

As a political entity, Shamong Township was formed in February, 1852 from parts of Medford, Southampton and Washington Townships. It was larger then, but soon gave ground to Woodland Township in 1866, and Tabernacle Township in 1901. Some of its former size was regained in 1902 when portions of Atlantic and Camden counties were annexed.

Shamong Township lies near the geographic center of the megalopolis extending from Boston to Richmond. In the heart of the

Pinelands, a U.S. Biosphere Reserve, Shamong is home to the history and lore of the Pines. The woodlands are largely a part of the Wharton Tract and are state-owned. Its farms are still productive. New residential areas are planned, while industry and business seek their place in the community as well.

I congratulate Shamong Township and its residents for one and one-half centuries of the embodiment of rural life, and join their celebration of their history.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. DONALD SMITH

HON. JOHN E. SWEENEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 2002

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay honor to a great man. In the aftermath of the September 11th terrorist attacks, we have learned the true definition of a hero. A hero is a person who risks his life every day for the sake of helping others. Donald Smith fits that definition. Mr. Smith served for more than 40 years as a member of the Fort Ann, New York, Volunteer Fire Company and West Fort Ann, New York, Volunteer Fire Company. His service to the community of Fort Ann and the 22d district of New York deserves recognition.

Mr. Speaker, Donald Smith was the epitome of dedication. He worked tirelessly in all activities of the fire company, whether it was responding to a call, conducting a fundraiser, or simply washing one of the fire trucks. He played a vital role in training new firefighters and served as a leader for all to follow. His reliability to the company was unparalleled. No matter what needed to be done, Mr. Smith was always one of the first to respond.

Mr. Speaker, Donald Smith was a member of the West Fort Ann Volunteer Fire Company for only three years before his passing. His service to the company was best exemplified through his constant selflessness. He did not attend one of the company's annual banquets, because he felt that due to his short time with the company, he did not deserve to attend for free. His dedication and tireless efforts however, will not go unrecognized. On May 26, 2002, Mr. Smith will be honored with the Firefighter of the Year award at the West Fort Ann Volunteer Fire Company's annual banquet. This is a great honor to a distinguished individual, who made a great impression on the community and all those he touched and served.

Mr. Speaker, the life of Donald Smith deserves to be recognized. I truly feel that the amount of service one dedicates to the community truly measures the extent of one's character. Risking one's life for the sake of helping others is extremely admirable. What is most striking though, is that Mr. Smith was a volunteer firefighter. He committed these brave and courageous acts day in and day out without compensation or reward for them. His motivation was simply the desire to assist those in his community. Donald Smith was a dedicated firefighter and a true hero, Mr. Speaker, and I ask all members to join me in paying tribute to him.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 2002

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, April 18, 2002, I was in Somerset, Kentucky attending the funeral services for a dear friend of mine, Pulaski County Sheriff Sam Catron. As such, I was not present for rollcall votes #99-103. The votes were on the approval of the journal, a motion to instruct conferees on the farm security bill, and consideration of H.R. 586, the Tax Relief Guarantee Act of 2002. Had I been present, I would have voted yea on rollcalls #99, 101, 102, 103, and nay on rollcall #100.

CONGRATULATING "CLUB 60," ONE OF THE OLDEST SENIOR CITIZENS CLUBS IN NEW YORK STATE

HON. SUE W. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 2002

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 50th anniversary of the founding of "Club 60," an organization that promotes social, intellectual and recreational activities for the senior citizens in the Town of Poughkeepsie. In March 1952, the Women's City and Country Club became interested in establishing clubs for the aging. At that same time, Chairman of the New York State Joint Legislature Committee on Problems of the Aging, Thomas C. Desmond, contacted all the mayors of cities and towns and urged them to proclaim May 1952 as the First Senior Citizens Month. The Mayor of the City of Poughkeepsie complied and May 1952 became the first Senior Citizens Month in the town with the formation of this senior 60 group.

Since that first meeting where 25 members came to play games, talk and enjoy a cup of tea, the club has grown to include over 140 seniors today. At the beginning, without much guidance, their aim was to merely get people there and have the type of meetings seniors would be interested in coming back to. Like any other organization, Club 60 has grown tremendously over the years. Not only do members elect their own officers in May of each year, but they now have a constitution and by-laws, as well as weekly business meetings. The seniors, who pride themselves on being self-supporting are encouraged to make their own decisions and plan their own programs. This has aided in continuing some of the members youthful pleasures and enjoyments such as ceramics and painting classes. Keeping active is crucial to both their physical and mental well-being. From day trips, to picnics and annual dinners, this elderly club provides companionship opportunities that seniors wouldn't necessarily have if they did not belong to this group.

It is satisfying to see other clubs for senior citizens are forming around the country. As people are living longer, it is important we continue to promote educational and recreational opportunities for those over 60. A gathering place, such as Club 60, where the

elderly come together to recreate, share hobbies and common interests will certainly enhance their quality of life. For 50 years, this senior citizen group has provided opportunities to meet new friends, develop new interests and socialize with peers. For all their efforts, my fellow colleagues, please join me in honoring Club 60, an organization that has been instrumental in meeting the social, physical and mental needs of our senior citizens.

TRIBUTE TO LAKE CITY, FLORIDA'S USO SHOW PERFORMED BY MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY UNIT 57 AND AMERICAN LEGION POST 57, DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA

HON. KAREN L. THURMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 2002

Mrs. THURMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am here today to pay tribute to a wonderful group of men and women in Lake City, Florida who started their own local USO troupe called Reflections of the USO and are delighting audiences near and far. The 16 members that make up the two performing groups—called the Eloquence and the Sweethearts—are all members of the American Legion Auxiliary Unit 57 or the American Legion Post 57, Department of Florida. As part of their USO show, they wear spirited costumes from the 1950s and '60s and lip synch oldies but goodies once performed by entertainers with the United Service Organization (the USO) for our troops overseas.

In celebration of the USO's 60th birthday, the Lake City group performed a special Valentine's Day dance featuring memorable tunes like Boogie Woogie Bugle Boy. They raised \$300 that night, which the group generously donated to the USO. Since then, the group has continued to entertain audiences throughout the community and state at Lake City Community College, the VA Hospital, the Shriners and a nursing home in Orlando. They've even performed during Elder Day at the state Capitol in Tallahassee.

I'm so proud of them, and their tremendous spirit, enthusiasm and patriotism. Mr. Speaker, please join me in recognizing the following individuals who are part of this unique mission to rekindle the memory of the USO and to keep its work alive: Ginger Fitzgerald; Pat Barribeau; Annette Burnham; Larry Burnham; Gaynell Burnham; Betty Jo Henderson; Wanda Procoplo; Sandy Reeves; Paula Schuck; Pat Priest; Barbara Reppert; Carol Underhill; Alberto Marriott; Mark Thomas; Philip Hearne; Randy Sweet and Marian Wyman.

I would also like to submit for the Record a history of the group called "A Small Flower" written by troupe member, Patricia Barribeau, who is also the Unit National Security Chairman of the American Legion Auxiliary Unit 57.

A SMALL FLOWER

Like a seed that blossoms into a beautiful flower, a small project within our Auxiliary blossomed beyond belief. The spirit of the holidays and the challenge to fill the dance hall for our Holly Ball was the beginning. Someone said, "Let's sing some songs when the band takes a break." Eyes rolled and heads wagged. I thought to myself, 'How ridiculous; I've got the voice of a frog.' But six members took the challenge, and little did they know what was in store.

The first undertaking was to decide exactly what we were going to do. This was the point when we discovered that no one could really sing. So we decided instead to choose a few select songs from the past that brought back memories and lip synch. Among the original songs were Boogie Woogie Bugle Boy, Soldier Boy and God Bless The USA. We wore red, white and blue dresses, shiny fabric with long gloves and high heels. Finally, opening night arrived and we were a hit.

We started planning for the Annual Sweetheart Dance soon after the first of the year. Enthusiasm was high so we decided to entertain at the dance. By now, there was a name for the group: The Eloquence. It was time to make the program a little longer so we added two new acts: The Sweethearts, performing Sincerely and Dedicated To The One I Love and Kate Smith with God Bless America. Four women make up The Sweethearts. They wear dark pants, white shirts, sequined red vests, cummerbunds and red bow ties. As for Kate Smith, she wears her signature black dress with a sweetheart neck and a long lovely silk handkerchief. She is truly a vision of her early days. Also, a member of the Sons of the American Legion joined the ranks in his army fatigues. He'd Join in Boogie Woogie Bugle Boy and Hang On Sloop.

The birth of the USO show came about in somewhat of a similar manner. Out of somewhere a voice said, "We look like a USO troupe!" and another said, "Let's build that up." We'll take up a collection for the USO. And before you know it, WWII, Korean War and Vietnam-era songs were being practiced and remembered. We gathered information about the USO from the Internet, the library and the encyclopedia, wrote a history of the USO that would serve as the opening to the show.

The night of the Sweetheart Dance arrived, and we had the jitters. So the District Chaplain had us take hands, bow our heads and ask God to help us through this without making fools of ourselves. We walked onto stage and to our surprise there were more than 350 people in the hall. Thankfully, the show went off without a hitch, and after all expenses, we made \$300, which we sent to the USO in the name of American Legion Auxiliary Unit 57, Lake City, Florida.

Soon, we received numerous invitations to perform. We were asked to entertain for the residents of the Veterans Home in Lake City. We performed at a luncheon for senior citizens from five surrounding counties at the request of the local chapter of the Florida Association of Community Colleges. By now, the telephone calls were streaming in. Could we perform for the Shriners in May to raise more money for the USO? How about coming to the VA Hospital in April? Can you make it to some of the local festivals? Can you entertain at the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post Home? That would be another place where we can take up a collection for the USO. It seemed as if everyone knew about the American Legion Auxiliary USO presentation. We recognized veterans in the community at every program. The most outstanding request of all came when we were asked to appear in Tallahassee in the Rotunda at the Capitol on April 19.

Our local USO dance troupe of the American Legion Auxiliary Unit 57, Florida, is doing more than preserving an old pastime. We are rekindling a love of our country and recognizing our veterans for a job well done. We are also collecting donations for the USO so that they will be able to continue to make life a little better for our young men and women in the military who serve our country so dutifully here and around the world.

This project has truly turned into a very big red poppy.

TREATMENT FOR PROSTATE CANCER

HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 2002

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, I wish to insert into the RECORD a study published by Health Policy R&D. The study investigates the promise of the use of brachytherapy as a treatment for prostate cancer.

STUDY SUMMARY—BRACHYTHERAPY: A DESIRABLE AND COST EFFECTIVE OPTION FOR THE TREATMENT OF PROSTATE CANCER

Brachytherapy (pronounced "brake-e-ther-apy") is a cancer therapy that offers individuals with prostate cancer an effective treatment with lower risks of potentially devastating side effects than the leading clinical alternatives. Brachytherapy is a form of radiation treatment in which a radioactive isotope—or "seed"—is inserted directly into a patient's prostate. Nearly 200,000 men are diagnosed with prostate cancer each year.

This study has been prepared to educate individuals about brachytherapy with hard data and facts. It provides an overview of the science behind brachytherapy, its clinical impact, the relative cost advantages it offers and the improved quality of life it offers to prostate cancer survivors.

This study reveals that if just one in eight men diagnosed with prostate cancer chose brachytherapy over radical prostatectomy, our health care system would save nearly \$93 million annually in direct treatment costs, based on Medicare data. Society would save an additional \$46 million by avoiding expensive complications and lost work time.

Clinical Advantages of Brachytherapy—Lower Rates of Serious Side Effects: Typically a 45-minute outpatient procedure, brachytherapy treats early-stage prostate cancer as well as or better than the alternatives of radical prostatectomy (surgical excision of the prostate) and external beam radiation. In addition, complications occur less frequently in brachytherapy than with radical prostatectomy (still the most common treatment), including—lower risks of erectile dysfunction (also known as impotence), lower risks of urinary incontinence, lower risks of other significant complications, including surgical mortality.

Cost-Effectiveness of Brachytherapy: Brachytherapy offers not only clinically effective treatment, but also cost-effective treatment. Specifically, brachytherapy offers two tiers of cost savings: lower direct treatment costs than radical prostatectomy and lower indirect costs for treatment and mitigation of serious complications.

This study considers the costs that could be avoided annually if just one in eight men of the nearly 200,000 men annually diagnosed with prostate cancer chose brachytherapy over the most common alternative: surgical removal of the prostate. The resulting savings breaks down as follows: \$93 million in direct savings for direct treatment costs, \$21.3 million in treatment costs for erectile dysfunction, \$14.6 million in costs to address urinary incontinence, \$25 million for lost productivity.

The assumptions in this study are conservative. The estimate of savings due to brachytherapy would be even higher if additional considerations were quantified, such

as loss of life from surgical mortality or deteriorations in quality of life from various complications due to radical prostatectomy.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES ACT OF 2002

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 2002

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, Monday was Earth Day, marking the 32nd anniversary of an annual commemoration that has served a very useful purpose. I have chosen to commemorate Earth Day Week by encouraging this Congress to do more to protect the earth every day. I am introducing the Academic Excellence and Environmental Sciences Act. My bill seeks to encourage academic rigor in scientific education by beginning at the lower grades through the study of the environmental sciences and the use of hands-on recycling.

The bill would provide grants to local school systems to encourage them to include in their curricula scientific ideas based on conserving the natural resources children see around them and hands on recycling to make vital connections between knowledge and practice.

This bill has two important goals. The first comes from the difficulty of imparting and explaining scientific ideas and concepts, some of them fairly abstract, to elementary school children, and holding their interest. As a result of this difficulty, in the elementary grades, children are often relegated to "play science" that does not prepare them for later scientific learning.

Second, I believe that hands-on recycling will help children cultivate habits that conserve our resources at the same time that it will help concretize their interest in science and their understanding of scientific concepts. By the time many youngsters are exposed to science in high schools, large numbers of them have lost interest or simply are unready for the rigors that are necessary to become proficient.

We are starting too late to capture and hold the interest of our children in science. The country loses because of the reduced pool of scientists and scientific experts. Increasingly, many of the places for science study in our colleges and universities are occupied by young people from abroad, who come here to study science because this country has the best science in the world. Part of the impetus for my bill comes from my experience in recruiting our own D.C. youngsters to the U.S. military academies. I am pressing my own school system, the D.C. public schools, to begin science and math at earlier years so that children acquire a lasting interest in science and become prepared for the rigors of the military academies and other colleges.

Although the major emphasis of my bill is scientific education for young children, I also hope to encourage recycling approaches. I believe that recycling techniques involving children—saving papers and crushing cans and discussing where these materials come from and why they degrade, etc.—will help give meaning to the teaching underlying scientific ideas. Children may be the best messengers for recycling and for saving the environment

for future generations. They are the real environmentalists in this society. They have the greatest stake.

If we want scientists, we had best get them before they are turned off, even before junior high school; otherwise they are off to computer games or cable and other interests. If we want to save the environment, we had best begin with our children.

COMMENDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NATIONAL GUARD, THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU AND ENTIRE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FOR ASSISTANCE PROVIDED IN RESPONSE TO TERRORIST AND ANTHRAX ATTACKS OF SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. ALBERT RUSSELL WYNN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 23, 2002

Mr. WYNN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 378, commending the District of Columbia's National Guard, the National Guard Bureau, and the Department of Defense for their assistance provided to the United States Capitol Police following the terrorist and anthrax attacks of September and October 2001.

The events of September 11 and the subsequent anthrax attacks, increased dramatically the daily workload on U.S. Capitol Police Officers, requiring them to work longer days under difficult conditions. The heightened state of emergency, coupled with the increased need for counter terrorism training, resulted in the deployment of the D.C. National Guard to patrol the Capitol complex with Capitol Police Officers. The National Guard men and women, I am proud to say, stepped up to the plate and performed admirably. The combined efforts of the United States Capitol Police and National Guard secured the symbol of our Nation, the U.S. Capitol, for Members of Congress, Congressional employees, and most importantly, the American people.

As a cosponsor of H. Con. Res. 378, I will vote in favor of this resolution that gives credit where credit is due—to the National Guard and U.S. Capitol Police. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 2002

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, due to a delayed flight to Washington, DC from Michigan, I did not arrive in time to cast votes last night. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on the Dooley Motion to Instruct Conferees on the Farm Security Act, H.R. 2646; "yes" on the Baca Motion to Instruct Conferees on the Farm Security Act; and "yes" on the Keeping Children and Families Safe Act, H.R. 3839.

TRIBUTE TO DR. WILLIAM P. SEXTON

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 2002

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, It is with great pleasure and admiration that I congratulate Dr. William P. Sexton, of South Bend, Indiana, as he retires after more than thirty years of devoted service to the University of Notre Dame. I can truly say Dr. Sexton is one of the most dedicated, distinguished and committed citizens I have had the pleasure of knowing. Dr. Sexton will be retiring from the University on June 30, 2002. Notre Dame has certainly been rewarded by the true service and uncompromising loyalty he has displayed to its students, alumni, and community.

A native of Columbus, Ohio, Dr. Sexton earned his bachelor's degree in business administration, his master's degree in industrial management, and his doctorate in administrative management and behavioral sciences at Ohio State University. Dr. Sexton began his teaching career at Notre Dame in 1966, where he taught courses specializing in organizational development, corporate strategy, human behavior and group dynamics.

Dr. Sexton, professor and former chair of management and administrative sciences, currently serves as Vice President for University Relations at Notre Dame. In his role he oversees the University's efforts in community relations, publications, and special events, as well as the Notre Dame Alumni Association and Notre Dame Magazine. Under Dr. Sexton's direction, the University is engaged in the most successful capital campaign in the history of Catholic higher education, which already has surpassed its goal of \$767 million.

During his years at Notre Dame, Bill Sexton has demonstrated a sincere love for the community in which he lives. While he has dedicated considerable time and energy to his work, he has always made an extra effort to give back to the community. He has volunteered his time to champion many causes aimed at bringing comfort to those in need of assistance. Throughout the years, Dr. Sexton has served in many different leadership positions and has been very involved in several organizations including: South Bend's Center for the Homeless, St. Joseph's Regional Medical Center, and the Logan Foundation. Additionally, he has conducted numerous management seminars for U.S. government agencies, hospitals, and religious communities and has served as an advisor to several not-for-profit health care systems.

Though Dr. Sexton is dedicated to his career and community, he has never limited his time and love for his family. He and his wife Ann, have six children and thirteen grandchildren, of whom they are immensely proud.

Mr. Speaker, Bill has truly dedicated his life to his God, Country and Notre Dame. He is one of the finest gentlemen I know. I respectfully ask that you and my other distinguished colleagues join me in congratulating Dr. William P. Sexton for his service to the University of Notre Dame. The people at Notre Dame will surely miss his enthusiasm, but we wish him happiness and good health in his well-deserved retirement.

HONORING SANDRA W. HEIMANN
AS SHE RECEIVES THE JUVENILE
DIABETES RESEARCH
FOUNDATION'S 2002 CIN-
CINNATIAN OF THE YEAR
AWARD

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 2002

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Sandra W. Heimann, a distinguished constituent, who will be honored as the Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation's (JDRF) 2002 Cincinnatian of the Year at JDRF's Cincinnati Chapter Gala on April 27, 2002. The JDRF Cincinnati chapter has done an excellent job of both raising awareness of the issue of juvenile diabetes and raising needed funds for medical research on this debilitating disease and possible cures.

In selecting Sandy Heimann as this year's honoree, JDRF has chosen well. Sandy is well deserving of this honor. She has worked tirelessly to make our community a better place and has done so quietly, without seeking public recognition for her service.

Sandy is a director of the Drake Planetarium, the Tri-State Foundation, the Cincinnati Zoo, the Medical Center Fund at the University of Cincinnati, and the UCATS, the University of Cincinnati's booster organization. She is a member of the Board of Trustees and Administrative Board of Hyde Park Community United Methodist Church, where she chairs the Endowment Committee. A director emeritus for the Hospice of Cincinnati, in 1998 Sandy received Hospice of Cincinnati's prestigious Donna West Award.

She has served with great distinction on the Bethesda Foundation Board, Downtown Council Board, Fine Arts Board and the Cincinnati Zoo's Center for Reproduction of Endangered Species. Sandy is also a founding member of the Metropolitan Club and co-founder of Cincinnati Aquatics Swim Team.

Sandy has a special interest in higher education. In addition to her work with the University of Cincinnati, she is Vice President of the National Executive Board of the Jefferson Scholar Program at the University of Virginia (UVA), Chairman of the Regional Selection Committee for UVA, and is on the National Selection Committee for Jefferson Scholars. She also served as Chairman of the Parents Committee at UVA.

Currently, Sandy is Vice President of American Financial Corporation and Great American Insurance Company, and is a former director of American Financial Enterprises. She has served American Financial in various management capacities since the company was founded in 1959.

Devoted to her family, Sandy and her husband, Bob, have a son, Rob, and a daughter, Paige. All of us in the Cincinnati area congratulate Sandy Heimann on receiving the JDRF's Cincinnatian of the Year award in recognition of her exemplary service to our region.

HONORING JIM MYERS OF THE
TULSA WORLD

HON. BRAD CARSON

OF OKLAHOMA

HON. J.C. WATTS, JR.

OF OKLAHOMA

HON. ERNEST J. ISTOOK, JR.

OF OKLAHOMA

HON. FRANK D. LUCAS

OF OKLAHOMA

HON. WES WATKINS

OF OKLAHOMA

HON. JOHN SULLIVAN

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 2002

Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, we as the Congressional delegation from the great state of Oklahoma rise today to extend our congratulations to an individual who is responsible for informing our constituents in Oklahoma of the work we are performing on their behalf in Congress. Jim Myers, the Chief of the Washington Bureau for the Tulsa World, was recently highly honored by his colleagues to be inducted into the Oklahoma Journalism Hall of Fame.

Jim Myers, a native of Tonkawa, began his professional work in journalism with the Enid News and Eagle from 1976–77, as a reporter for the Lawton Constitution, 1977–1979, and Lawton Magazine in 1980. He joined the Tulsa World in 1981, where he covered city and county government. In 1984, he was promoted to the World's statehouse bureau and, in 1990, he was named Washington correspondent. In 1992, he was a Paul Miller Fellow for the Freedom Forum and, in 1995, a Knight Center Fellow at the University of Maryland. The veteran political and government reporter is known for his tenacity to get to the truth and the pursuit of fairness and accuracy. An Army veteran, he has three degrees from Oklahoma State University: bachelor's degrees in social studies and journalism and a master's degree in history.

Jim, congratulations on an honor well deserved. The dedication you have shown to your profession and the valuable service you continue to provide to the people of Oklahoma is worthy of this high commendation of being selected a member of the Oklahoma Journalism Hall of Fame.

HONORING MR. SAMUEL ANGEL OF
LAKE VILLAGE, ARKANSAS

HON. MIKE ROSS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 2002

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, Sammy Angel is no stranger to public service in Arkansas's Chicot County located in the Arkansas Delta. He served in the Arkansas House of Representatives from 1994–2000 and represented his constituency well.

Sammy is a true leader and a man of action. When a project arises in his community, Sammy is always one of the first people to begin planning and organizing the steps that

will be needed to successfully complete the project at hand. When his community of Lake Village recognized the need for a new fire station, Sammy went to work.

Because Sammy is a man of action, he did more than have conversations, make phone calls, and write letters to broaden support for the needed project, he also began the very hard task of raising funds for the newly proposed fire station. He worked hard to find financial support, and, after countless hours, Sammy Angel had raised \$150,000 towards the new fire station that will save numerous homes and lives during its years of operation.

To the people of Lake Village and the rest of our state, Sammy Angel is known as a truly selfless public servant. On Thursday, April 25, 2002, they will be dedicating their new fire station, the Lake Village Fire Station No. 2, in his name, a fitting honor for a man who worked so hard to see it built. Sammy is an inspiration to those around him, and I am privileged to call him a friend and even more honored to serve as his Representative in the United States Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I extend my sincerest congratulations to him on this distinguished honor and to the entire Lake Village community on the dedication of this new fire station.

INTRODUCTION OF THE AUCTION
REFORM ACT OF 2002

HON. W.J. (BILLY) TAUZIN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 2002

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Auction Reform Act of 2002. This bill will eliminate the statutory deadlines that have prompted the FCC to schedule auctions in June for spectrum in the 700 MHz band currently occupied by television broadcasters.

I believe that this legislation should not be necessary to preclude the Commission from conducting the auctions in June. The FCC currently has the authority to delay these auctions, and should do so. But, in addition, to asking the FCC to use its own authority to delay the auctions, I, along with JOHN DINGELL and 50 of our colleagues from the Energy and Commerce Committee, am introducing this bill to strip the deadlines from the books.

It is true that the auction of the upper portion of the 700 MHz band has been delayed five times. But, Mr. Speaker, conducting the auctions for both the upper and lower parts of the 700 MHz band in June would be wrong. These auctions are simply not ready for prime time.

Let me address some of the reasons why these auctions should not take place:

No comprehensive plan exists for allocating additional spectrum for third generation wireless and other advanced mobile communications services. The 700 MHz band may prove to be the commercial mobile wireless industry's only viable short-term option for obtaining additional spectrum for advanced mobile communications services if spectrum from other bands below 3 GHz is not allocated for such purposes.

The study being conducted by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) and the Pentagon to determine whether the Pentagon can share or relinquish

additional spectrum for third-generation wireless and other advanced mobile communications services will not be completed until after the June 19th auction date for the upper 700 MHz band, and long after the applications must be filed to participate in the auction.

It is difficult for wireless carriers to make a sound business decision concerning what options are available for spectrum for third-generation and other advanced mobile communications services until the NTIA/Pentagon report has been released and evaluated.

The Commission is also in the process of determining how to resolve the interference problems that exist in the 800 MHz band, especially for public safety. One option being considered for the 800 MHz band would involve the 700 MHz band. The Commission should not hold the 700 MHz auction before the 800 MHz interference issues are resolved or a tenable plan has been approved.

The 700 MHz band is still occupied by television broadcasters, and will be so until the digital transition is complete. This situation creates a tremendous amount of uncertainty concerning when the spectrum will be available and reduces the value placed on the spectrum by potential bidders. The encumbrance of the 700 MHz band reduces both the amount of money that the auction would be likely to produce and the probability that the spectrum would be purchased by the entities that valued the spectrum the most and would put the spectrum to its most-productive use.

The Commission's rules governing voluntary mechanisms for the vacation of the 700 MHz band by the broadcasters produced no certainty that the band would be available for advanced mobile communications services, public safety operations, and other purposes any earlier than the existing statutory framework provides.

Mr. Speaker, the FCC and the Administration clearly have a lot of work to do with respect to allocating and assigning additional spectrum for advanced mobile communications services and with respect to speeding the transition to digital television. Until more progress is made in these areas, the 700 MHz band auctions should not occur.

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted that 52 Members of the Energy and Commerce Committee are original co-sponsors of this legislation. It demonstrates that an overwhelmingly majority of members of our committee know that holding the auctions in June is the wrong policy decision for the FCC to make. The FCC should use its own authority to delay these auctions. And we are making clear that holding the auctions within the FCC's designated timeframe is contrary to both sound regulatory policy and contrary to the Communications Act.

SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

HON. SUE WILKINS MYRICK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 2002

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about the situation in the Middle East that is of grave concern to all of us.

Since September 11th, we have had a taste of normal life in Israel. Americans have experienced the fear, the terrorist alerts, the military

and police presence at airports and public sites and we don't like it. Yet we must have it because we are at war with terrorists just as Israel is at war with terrorists.

We must stand by Israel as they work to eliminate terrorism in their homeland and as we try to do the same thing in the United States. We must stand by Israel as they fight for their very own survival and as we fight for ours.

As President Bush said in his address to Congress, we must root out terrorism worldwide and all those organizations that support it.

It is time we firmly support our Israeli friends in their fight against terrorism. We must join Israel now and continue this fight until the wrath of terrorism is ended.

EMERY FLIGHT 17 (DC-8) NTSB HEARING

HON. JOHN E. SWEENEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 2002

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased that the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) has scheduled a hearing for May 9th regarding Emery flight 17 (DC-8) that crashed in Sacramento on February 16, 2000, killing its entire crew. I strongly urge the NTSB to follow through with the scheduled hearing rather than postponing it as other hearings have been postponed. The Captain of Emery 17 was Kevin P. Stables, 43, of Berlin, New York, the First Officer was George Land, 35, of Placerville, California, and the Flight Engineer was Russell Hicks, 38, of Sparks, Nevada. I look forward to the hearings as part of the ongoing crash investigation to help prevent future air cargo tragedies, encourage government and business accountability, and enhance public confidence in the regulatory oversight of the rapidly expanding air cargo industry.

On February 16, 2000, Emery flight 17, a DC-8, took off from Sacramento en route to Dayton. Two minutes later, the massive jet plowed into a salvage yard. National network news provided live broadcasts of the fiery aftermath. The pictures were telling—none of the crewmembers escaped alive.

Mr. Speaker, an exam of the wreckage found indications that part of the DC-8's mechanical flight controls may not have been connected prior to the flight. Key flight control components of that particular airplane had been overhauled by a Federal Aviation Administration-approved repair station three months before the crash. In August 2001, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) finally "grounded" Emery and cited safety concerns that included "mechanical irregularities" and "operating unairworthy aircraft."

Mr. Speaker, Emery 17 is not the only DC-8 cargo jet in recent years to wipe out its entire aircrew shortly after takeoff. Thirty months earlier in Miami, Fine Air flight 101 slammed into the ground, burst into flames, and killed five people. The probable cause finding included the "failure of the FAA to ensure that known cargo-related deficiencies were corrected." Many believe the FAA's failure to provide adequate oversight and its failure to enforce Federal Aviation Regulations are direct causes of the Emery tragedy.

Almost immediately after Emery 17 crashed, safety groups and families of the crews pushed hard for public hearings on the Emery accident and the NTSB announced that official hearings would take place and would center on contract maintenance and oversight by "airline and FAA personnel." Mr. Speaker, these were the identical issues for which the NTSB criticized the FAA in the aftermath of ValuJet's 1996 crash.

Emery's own aircrews warned the FAA in the months leading up to Emery flight 17's crash. In a 1998 letter to the FAA, Capt. Tom Rachford, speaking for the Emery pilots' union, wrote, "Our maintenance has dramatically fallen off. . . . I can't say it any clearer: This airline is going to put a hole in the ground and kill someone. Please don't let this fall upon deaf ears." Later, five months before the fatal crash, the Emery pilots' group expressed their concern yet again with FAA leadership. They wrote: "EWA is out of the regulator's eye. . . . Why are the authorities continuing to turn a blind eye? The lower echelon of the regulatory agencies have substantiated our concerns. . . . However, it is the upper echelon that appears to be dragging its feet. . . . If we have an accident in the near future, the subsequent investigation will show sainthood on the part of ValuJet when compared to Emery Worldwide Airlines. . . . Emery crews are living on borrowed time."

Mr. Speaker, it's been two long years since Emery 17 crashed. The rapidly expanding air cargo industry is still waiting for the overdue hearings. The air cargo industry is the fastest-growing segment of the commercial airline industry. Many government and industry experts consider oversight of third-party maintenance stations inadequate. The NTSB has never before convened public hearings on an air-cargo-only accident. I am pleased the board is sticking to its earlier decision and promise to convene the Emery hearings. To many, this suggests a turning point and an indication that relaxed oversight and maintenance, and unsafe operational practices will no longer be ignored. I look forward to expedient and thorough public hearings.

The U.S. government must not wait for another massive air cargo disaster to force the NTSB into action. This is a race against time: The NTSB must convene the public hearings on Emery 17 before another air cargo blunder kills yet again.

POSTHUMOUS HONORARY U.S. CITIZENSHIP FOR ANDREI DMITRIEVICH SAKHAROV

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 2002

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure and a deep sense of solemnity that I introduce, along with Mr. Frank of Massachusetts, a resolution to bestow honorary citizenship posthumously upon a man whose contribution to world peace and the struggle for human rights inspired, and continues to inspire, his own generation and those who have followed him. That man is the late Dr. Andrei Dmitrievich Sakharov, renowned physicist, humanitarian, and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize.

Dr. Sakharov was a man of great stature in the Soviet scientific community, working on defense projects of the greatest importance to the Soviet government. His induction into the Academy of Sciences in 1953 made him the youngest-ever member of the Academy. He enjoyed every privilege that Soviet society had to offer, but he abandoned his elevated position to protest the threat to humankind posed by nuclear testing and the build up of nuclear arms. This led to Dr. Sakharov's becoming a leader of the effort for internal reform in the Soviet Union and a strong advocate for human rights throughout the world.

In 1962, Dr. Sakharov proposed to his government that the Soviet Union sponsor a partial Test Ban treaty along the lines proposed by U.S. President Dwight Eisenhower in the late 1950s. On August 5, 1963, the effort resulted in the signing of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space, and Under Water in Moscow.

In 1968, The New York Times published Dr. Sakharov's ground-breaking essay "Progress, Coexistence, and Intellectual Freedom" which pursued two major themes. The first was to challenge Soviet authorities to increase intellectual freedom in the interest of peaceful coexistence with the West and ending the Cold War. Conversely, it stimulated Western interest in disarmament and scientific exchanges, and convinced many opinion-makers in the West that it was worth entering into a dialogue with Soviet intellectuals and that change from within was possible in the USSR. Ultimately, more than 18,000,000 copies of the essay were printed around the world in various languages.

Within two years, Dr. Sakharov, along with Valery Chalidze and Andrei Tverdokhlebov, became one of the three founding members of the Moscow Human Rights Committee. This gave institutional expression to Sakharov's developing interest in human rights and the rule of law as guiding principles in the effort to reform and liberalize the Soviet regime. When the Helsinki Accords were signed in 1975 by the Soviet Union, the United States, Canada and 32 European countries, he noted that the Accords had meaning "only if [the Accords] are observed fully and by all parties. No country should evade a discussion on its own domestic problems * * * [n]or should a country ignore violations in other participating states. The whole point of the Helsinki Accords is mutual monitoring, not mutual evasion of difficult problems."

As he became more committed to the human rights struggle in his country and peace throughout the world, Dr. Sakharov continued to speak out on peace and disarmament, as well as freedom of association and movement, freedom of speech, against capital punishment, and in defense of preserving the environment.

Such "heresy" against his government's denial of basic human rights brought upon him reprisals from the Soviet government and its secret police, the KGB. He was barred from classified work, and many of his professional privileges rescinded. Only after a 17-day hunger strike by Dr. Sakharov and his wife and fellow human rights activist, Dr. Elena Bonner, did authorities allow his daughter-in-law to join her husband in the United States. Only after another long struggle was Dr. Bonner permitted to go abroad for medical treatment.

At the same time, the international community was closely following his efforts, under-

standing that his struggle touched us all. In 1975, the Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to Dr. Sakharov for his "personal and fearless effort in the cause of peace." It was, Dr. Sakharov wrote, "a great honor for me, as well as recognition for the entire human rights movement in the USSR."

On January 22, 1980, in response to Dr. Sakharov's protests against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Dr. Sakharov was picked up by the police on a Moscow street and sent into "Internal exile" in the closed city of Gorky. Joined subsequently by Dr. Elena Bonner, he was kept under house arrest, with a round-the-clock police guard, until December 1986. Dr. Bonner describes their plight eloquently in her book, *Alone Together*.

Meanwhile, at the direction of the Congress, President Ronald Reagan proclaimed May 21, 1983—Dr. Sakharov's birthday—"National Andrei Sakharov Day." In his published statement, President Reagan praised Dr. Sakharov's "tireless and courageous efforts on behalf of international peace and on behalf of human freedoms for the peoples of the Soviet Union."

Upon his release from internal exile on December 16, 1986 by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, Dr. Sakharov continued the fight for human rights in the Soviet Union and was elected to the newly-formed Congress of People's Deputies. Just before his death in 1989, he completed his draft of a new constitution and submitted it to the Constitutional Commission. While many of its specific points were provisional and advanced to provoke debate, the draft fundamentally provided for a democratic political system, revoking the Communist Party monopoly on power. Indeed, a few months after Dr. Sakharov's death, the Congress of People's Deputies repealed Article 6 of the Constitution which had provided the legal basis for the Communist Party's monopoly on power in the Soviet Union. This loss of Communist Party monopoly led inexorably to the collapse of the Soviet Union, which removed from the earth a vast state that repressed its own citizens and presented a powerful military threat to the United States.

Recently, President Putin, a former KGB agent himself, called Dr. Sakharov "a visionary * * * someone who was able to not only see the future, but to express, to articulate his thoughts, and do that without any fear."

Fearless in the face of state repression, principled in his devotion to peace and disarmament, selfless in the pursuit of human rights for all, this was Dr. Sakharov's character.

Mr. Speaker, honorary citizenship is conferred by the United States Government on rare occasions to individuals who have made extraordinary contributions to this country or to humankind throughout the world. It is and should remain an extraordinary honor not lightly conferred nor frequently granted.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that for his contribution to world peace, the end of the Cold War, the recognition of the inextricable link between human rights and genuine security and the achievement of human rights, however rudimentary in some areas, in the nations of the former Soviet Union, Dr. Andrei Sakharov is worthy of being posthumously granted honorary citizenship of the United States. I hope my colleagues share my enthusiasm for this initiative and will support this resolution.

RECOGNIZING HEAR O' ISRAEL INTERNATIONAL INC.

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 2002

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, In light of the tragedy that struck our nation September 11th, and the continued violence in the middle east, I believe it's fitting to recognize a valued organization within the Houston community, Hear O'Israel International Inc., which is currently sponsoring its National Mercy, Love and Compassion Campaign. This year long event is being conducted in conjunction with the ongoing initiative "Listen to the Cries of the Children National." Hear O'Israel works to make a difference in the lives of the physically challenged, the elderly, neglected children, and battered women across Houston. They work to give these men and women a stronger sense of self-worth and instill in them the need to treat others with compassion and respect. National Mercy, Love and Compassion Campaign has been endorsed by Mayor Lee P. Brown and every member of the Houston City Council which further demonstrates the high regard for Hear O'Israel in our community.

Hear O'Israel International, Inc., a non-profit, non-denominational organization works to increase public awareness of those that are less fortunate. "Listen to the Cries of the Children National" is designed to strengthen unity among families and further public awareness of the negative consequences that drug abuse, family violence, child abuse, and gang activity have on children. Another ongoing program worth commending is "Turning the Hearts of the Fathers back to Their Children and the Hearts of Their Children Back to Their Fathers." The mission of this program is to reach out to at risk youth in schools, juvenile justice facilities, and those that may be involved in gang activity. Additionally, this program encourages parents to strengthen their relationship with their children, in an effort to unite families and bridge existing gaps among cultures.

National Mercy, Love and Compassion Campaign is an initiative to call attention to the plight of children around who do not have access to adequate food, shelter, clothing, and health care. As a symbol of compassion for suffering children, Hear O'Israel International, Inc., encourages supporters to adopt a family or an individual in need as a gesture of support in resounding, the alarm for those who have been forgotten and many times rejected by our communities.

Again, I would like to recognize Hear O'Israel International, Inc. for its efforts to improve and enhance the quality of life for our children, and extend my personal best wishes for a successful and rewarding campaign.

TRIBUTE TO COLONEL MICHAEL R. REGNER

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 2002

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, let me take this means to congratulate and pay tribute to

Colonel Michael R. Regner, who performed in an outstanding manner as the Marine Corps' Liaison Officer to the U.S. House of Representatives from May 1999 to May 2002.

Colonel Regner began his service in the military in 1976, following graduation from the Citadel. Commissioned a Second Lieutenant, he commanded Rifle and Weapons Platoons, a Rifle Company, Headquarters Battalion, and an Infantry Battalion. Colonel Regner was also a recruiter on duty in Little Rock, Arkansas. His staff assignments include duty as Battalion Logistics and Executive Officer, Staff Secretary to the 2nd Marine Division Commander and Joint Amphibious Operations Planner and Partnership for Peace Staff Officer to the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe.

Colonel Regner served with distinction in Operation Desert Storm, United Nations operations in the Former Republic of Yugoslavia, and in Bosnia. He has completed the Advanced Infantry Officer's Course, Airborne Course, Marine Command and Staff College, and the NATO Defense College. He also holds a Masters Degree in Public Administration/Human Relations. Colonel Regner's awards include the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, three Meritorious Service Medals, and two Navy and Marine Corps commendation Medals.

In Colonel Regner's three years as the Marine Corps' House Liaison Officer he has provided this Congress with a working knowledge of the Marine Corps. He has been instrumental in directing Marine Corps legislative activities in Congressional hearings, official travel, constituent services, and other important legislative functions.

Colonel Michael Regner has served our Nation with distinction for the last 26 years. As he takes post as Commanding Officer of the 13th Marine Expeditionary Unit at Camp Pendleton, California, I know that the Members of the House will join me in wishing him all the best in the days ahead.

COMMEMORATING THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE 1992 LOS ANGELES RIOTS

HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 2002

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the 1992 Los Angeles Riots, one of the worst events of its kind in our history and the first multiracial one in the United States.

Thousands of people and businesses were devastated by the three days of rioting and looting, which began on April 29, 1992. Fifty-eight people died, 2,400 were injured, and 11,700 were arrested. Damages totaled \$717 million. In less than 24 hours, 1,000 fires seized Los Angeles, causing flight delays and cancellations. Governor Pete Wilson deployed 6,000 National Guard troops at the request of Mayor Tom Bradley. President George Bush sent 5,500 military troops and law enforcement specialists and put the National Guard under federal command.

The Korean American community in Los Angeles, which is home to the largest Korean population outside of Seoul, sustained the most damages. Korean Americans lost more

than half of their 3,100 businesses in Los Angeles, with damages totaling more than \$350 million. Out of the 200 liquor stores that were destroyed during the riots, 175 were Korean-owned. A survey, conducted by the Korean American Inter-Agency Council 10 months after the riots, found that out of 1,500 respondents, about 75 percent had yet to recover from the riots' after effects, including post-traumatic stress disorder, temporary memory loss, and suicidal tendencies. Some families moved back to Korea, declared bankruptcy, or permanently relocated their businesses to safer areas.

Korean Americans termed the tragic three days as Sa-ee-gu, which literally translates into the numbers 4.29, the first date of the riots. It is common for Koreans to refer to historically and politically significant events by their dates. Immediately following the riots, the Korean American community and its supporters held the largest Korean American demonstration in the United States. It signified the birth of a community shaken but standing firm in demanding its fair share of the riot relief funds, adequate representation in government, corporate responsibility, and accurate media coverage.

A decade after the riots, the Korean American community vividly recalls the destruction and mayhem of those three days. But more importantly, this community has risen from the ashes to reclaim their space in American society and regain their dignity as Americans through unprecedented levels of civic participation and heightened political consciousness. The 1992 Los Angeles Riots forced the Korean American community to face a grim reality, but the future holds a community that has been strengthened and made wiser by this experience. The community is in the process of building its political leadership and establishing the infrastructure and resources necessary to stand up for themselves in times of trouble and gain recognition in times of triumph.

Today, I join the Korean American community in Los Angeles and nationwide to commemorate the 1992 Los Angeles Riots and to celebrate the spirit and determination of Korean Americans throughout the country.

HONORING JOHN GURDA, 2002 POLISH HERITAGE AWARD WINNER

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 2002

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, On Sunday, May 5, 2002, the Pulaski Council of Milwaukee will be observing Polish Constitution Day with its 23rd annual Heritage Award Dinner. This year's Polish Heritage Award is being given to Milwaukee author and historian John Gurda.

John is a native Milwaukeean, with a lifelong love for local history. He is author of 13 books, including his most recent work, *The Making of Milwaukee*, a superbly written and richly illustrated account of our community's past and present.

An 8-time winner of the Wisconsin Historical Society's Award of Merit, John Gurda serves as a guest lecturer, tour guide and local history columnist for the Milwaukee Journal/Sen-

tinel. He has also received well-deserved honors from the Council for Wisconsin Writers, which awarded him the Leslie Cross Award for book-length nonfiction, and was the Milwaukee Public Library's 2000 inductee to the Wisconsin Writers Wall of Fame.

Anyone who has had the opportunity to hear John speak, read his books and articles, or take one of his neighborhood tours has truly been enriched by the experience. He is a masterful storyteller, bringing Milwaukee's colorful and fascinating past to life, and often finding, in the telling, important relevance to our community's present and future.

Milwaukee is a city of immigrants, a weave of many nationalities and cultures. John Gurda has eloquently captured the histories of our ethnic neighborhoods, including Milwaukee's Polonia, or Polish-American community. From Polonia's early struggles with poverty and language barriers to its growth to one of Milwaukee's largest ethnic groups, John has skillfully chronicled the community's rich Polish heritage.

As Gurda himself has said, "We look back to look ahead; the deepest value of the past is to help the present shape its future." John Gurda's gift to Milwaukee's Polish-American community is a deeper connection to its past, and a greater understanding of its role in our city's present and future. The Pulaski Council of Milwaukee has made an outstanding choice for its 2002 Polish Heritage Award, for John's words will continue to educate, inspire and bring Milwaukee Polonia's history to life for generations to come.

Congratulations, John!

NATIONAL PARK WEEK AND NATIONAL VOLUNTEER WEEK

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 2002

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, this week we celebrate National Park Week. This special commemoration was first proclaimed in 1991 by President George H.W. Bush and has become an annual celebration of the National Park Service. This week is an opportunity to celebrate what the National Park Service is all about by educating the public about the great work performed by park rangers, resource specialists, scientists, managers and all the other important employees that make the National Park Service special.

In conjunction with National Park Week, Mr. Speaker, we also celebrate this week, the many volunteers at our National Parks. These volunteers in parks, or VIP's, play a crucial role in helping Park Service staff with their duties. I am proud to recognize the park volunteers in my own district, Mr. Speaker. These volunteers at the John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor are making a difference. Whether helping guide a canoe trip down the Blackstone river or assisting with a historic village tour, these volunteers make important contributions to the success of the Blackstone Heritage Corridor.

America's democratic experiment shines through in the 24 cities in Massachusetts and Rhode Island that make up the Blackstone River Valley. It is a quilt of America's past, present and future that tells the story of America's progression from an agrarian society to

an advanced industrial powerhouse. The National Park Service provides a great and honorable service by preserving the vestiges of this rich past.

Mr. Speaker, let us celebrate this week, the important and enjoyable role that our National Parks play in our lives as well as the dedication and hard work of their employees and volunteers. These individuals reflect America's commitment to its National Parks and thus deserve our full appreciation.

HONORING THE FREE KITCHEN PROJECT IN LAKEPORT, CALIFORNIA

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 2002

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding achievements of the Free Kitchen Project. Ten years ago four distinguished organizations in Lakeport, California, a town of about 5000 people, began the Free Kitchen Project. The Free Kitchen Project serves people who are needy, lonely, transient, or families with an ill or handicapped person, each week, by providing a warm meal and environment.

The United Christian Parish, St. John's Episcopal Church, Lakeport Lions Club, and St. Mary's Parish organize over 200 Free Kitchen Project volunteers. These dedicated volunteers provide those less fortunate with a hot meal and warm environment every week.

In 1992, three people attended their first dinner. Now in the tenth year of operation, these devoted volunteers typically serve 50–100 people a week. Since its inception, the Free Kitchen Project has served over 30,000 meals. This incredible growth is testament to the value they create for the Lake County Community.

The Board of Directors of the Free Kitchen Project, comprised of members of participating churches and organizations, governs the project and oversees health department regulations which include disability issues and safe food handling practices.

Mr. Speaker, after ten years of serving people in need, I would like to recognize the American spirit within the Free Kitchen Project and the town of Lakeport, California. The Free Kitchen Project has dedicated, selfless people performing a service to those in need. I am honored to recognize this immense act of volunteerism in one town on the occasion of their tenth anniversary. They truly deserve our recognition.

A TRIBUTE TO ONCOLOGY NURSES, CAREGIVERS FOR CANCER PATIENTS

HON. DEBORAH PRYCE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 2002

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the important and essential role that oncology nurses play in the care of patients diagnosed with cancer. I know first hand the

powerful positive impact that oncology nurses have on the provision of quality cancer care and know that cancer patients would be lost without their expertise, care, love, and dedication. As anyone ever treated for cancer will tell you, oncology nurses are intelligent, well-trained, highly skilled, kind-hearted angels who provide quality clinical, psychosocial, and supportive care to patients and their families. In short, they are integral to our Nation's cancer care delivery system.

Cancer is a complex, multifaceted, and chronic disease, and people with cancer are best served by a multidisciplinary health care team specialized in oncology care, including nurses who are certified in that specialty. This year alone 1,284,900 Americans will hear the words "You have cancer." In addition, 555,500 will lose their battle with this terrible disease. Everyday, oncology nurses see the pain and suffering caused by cancer and understand the physical, emotional, and financial challenges that people with cancer face throughout their diagnosis and treatment. Oncology nurses play a central role in the provision of quality cancer care as they are principally involved in the administration and monitoring of chemotherapy and the associated side-effects patients may experience.

The Oncology Nursing Society (ONS) is the largest organization of oncology health professionals in the world with more than 30,000 registered nurses and other health care professionals. Since 1975, the Oncology Nursing Society has been dedicated to excellence in patient care, teaching, research, administration and education in the field of oncology. The Society's mission is to promote excellence in oncology nursing and quality cancer care. To that end, ONS honors and maintains nursing's historical and essential commitment to advocacy for the public good by providing nurses and healthcare professionals with access to the highest quality educational programs, cancer-care resources, research opportunities, and networks for peer support.

The ONS has 8 chapters in the great state of Ohio. These chapters located in the Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Toledo, Saint Paris, Zanesville, Lima, and Cuyahoga Falls areas serve the oncology nurses in the state and helps them to continue to provide high quality cancer care to those patients and their families in the state.

In particular, I would like to acknowledge three special oncology nurses from my district who will be in Washington this week to participate in the ONS Annual Congress and the ONS inaugural Hill Day—Deborah Babb and Luana Lamkin from Hilliard, Ohio and their colleague Betty Coffelt from Worthington, Ohio. I am looking forward to the pleasure of meeting with these outstanding women who have dedicated their lives to improving the health and well-being of people affected by cancer.

On behalf of all the people with cancer and their families in Ohio's 15th Congressional District, I thank Deborah, Luana, and Betty as well as all of their colleagues in the Oncology Nursing Society for their outstanding contributions to the provision of quality cancer care to those in need. Also, I would like to acknowledge Luana Lamkin for her leadership within the Oncology Nursing Society as she currently serves on the ONS Board of Directors as the Treasurer. I have had the pleasure of working with ONS and Luana over the past few years to advance programs and policies that work to

reduce suffering from cancer. Through Luana's and ONS' leadership, our Nation is charting a course that will help us win the war on cancer.

As part of the ONS inaugural Hill Day, approximately 550 oncology nurses—representing 48 states—will come to Capitol Hill to discuss issues of great significance to people with cancer and the field of oncology nursing. Specifically, these oncology nurses will call upon us in Congress to move quickly to reconcile the differences between the House and Senate versions of the "Nurse Reinvestment Act" and send a comprehensive measure to the President for signature by June 1st so that the measure can be funded fully in FY 2003; reform Medicare to ensure that the program reimburses adequately and accurately for the full-range of services provided by oncology nurses so that Medicare payment policy reflects the real value of oncology nursing and in turn, helps sustain our Nation's system of community-based cancer care for all Medicare beneficiaries; and allocate \$27.3 billion to the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to fulfill the commitment to double the NIH budget over five years, \$5.69 billion to the National Cancer Institute (NCI)—the amount the NCI Director deems necessary to take advantage of extraordinary opportunities, \$199.6 million for the NIH National Center for Minority Health and Health Disparities—the course necessary to double the Center's budget over the course of three years, and \$348 million for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Comprehensive Cancer Control, National Cancer Registries, Prostate Cancer Awareness, National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection, Ovarian Cancer, Skin Cancer, and Colorectal Cancer Screening, Education and Outreach programs—to ensure that all Americans benefit from breakthroughs in cancer research, prevention, early detection, and treatment.

I commend the Oncology Nursing Society for all of its efforts and leadership over the last 27 years and thank the Society and its members for their ongoing commitment to improving and assuring access to quality cancer care for all cancer patients and their families. I urge all of my colleagues to support them in their important endeavors.

HONORING NATIONAL COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL CARE MONTH—2002

HON. DOUG OSE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 2002

Mr. OSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the men and women who work hard everyday to provide quality health care for the elderly, disabled, and mentally ill. May is National Community Residential Care Month, and I can't think of a better way to pay tribute to these men and women.

Community care providers offer medical, social, and nutritional assistance to those in need. They are committed professionals who work hard to create comfortable environments for people who are unable to care for themselves in their own homes.

More importantly, these professionals work hard to boost the self-confidence of those whose confidence is often broken as a result

of their dependence on others. By caring and interacting with those in need, they have enriched the lives of those who they help.

Again, I want to congratulate all the men and women in this field of work. The U.S. Congress certainly appreciates the valuable service they provide. We thank you for the job you do and for the compassion which you bring to your field.

RECOGNITION OF CHAUNCEY VEATCH, NATIONAL TEACHER OF THE YEAR, COACHELLA VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL, THERMAL, CA

HON. MARY BONO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 2002

Mrs. BONO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Chauncey Veatch, the National Teacher of the Year, from Coachella Valley High School in Thermal, CA. Mr. Veatch deserves our praise and admiration for this honor, and I am proud to have him teaching America's future leaders in California's 44th Congressional district.

Chauncey Veatch teaches social studies in Thermal to a particularly diverse group of students, where out of the 2,900 students at his school, approximately 96 percent are Latino and about half of those come from migrant families. Some of these students continue to struggle with the English language, though Mr. Veatch is able to work through these barriers to assist the youth around him. The high school itself lies in a desert area, and is thus unlike more urbanized areas of southern California, but boasts of rich agricultural resources and a proud community.

Mr. Veatch's background is one that undoubtedly helps in his ability to convey those concepts most important for his students while having a lasting effect on their educational careers. After the gulf war, and a distinguished military career that introduced him to many differing countries and cultures, Chauncey entered the Defense Language Institute at the Presidio of Monterey. There he immersed himself in Spanish, becoming an honor graduate in the Basic Class, in the Intermediate Class, and in the Advanced Class.

Given the passage last year of H.R. 1, the No Child Left Behind Act, the integral role that teachers play in the lives of our children was again apparent. Without guidance and assistance from teachers like Chauncey, we will not be able to properly introduce these reforms and have their implementation be successful. Both President Bush and Mrs. Bush have been great leaders in the vital role that teachers play in our society. President Bush stated well this concept in saying how important it is to "thank our teachers," and "herald such a noble and important profession for the future of our country."

The unique and extremely rewarding time spent in a classroom with Chauncey has already shown results, with his students receiving acclaim with regard to Math Day, Art Awards, and History Day, among many other awards. His classroom is truly a place for opportunity for all, where literacy and dreams are modeled into a lifetime of learning and believing in one's highest potential.

Thus it is easy to see why Chauncey Veatch has been selected as the National

Teacher of the Year, as he represents the professionalism, humility, understanding, and intelligence that deserves our attention.

Again, I would like to personally recognize and congratulate Chauncey Veatch for winning this award and for his continued contributions to the students and future of California's 44th District.

CALLING FOR A COMMITMENT TO ABOLISH NUCLEAR WEAPONS

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 2002

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to include in the RECORD an urgent call for the world to end the threat of destruction from nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. Despite the Cold War's demise over a decade ago, the possibility that a nuclear device or other weapon of mass destruction will one day wreak devastation remains real. Rather than defuse this threat by working to reduce the world's stores of these weapons, the current Administration has instead begun to explore ways to enhance our nuclear capabilities. The time has come for this Administration, this Congress, and this country to commit to the abolition of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons. We must heed this urgent call.

An urgent call ending threats of mass destruction. Today, cities and nations are threatened as never before by weapons of mass destruction. The events of September 11 have brought home to Americans what it means to experience a catastrophic attack. Yet the horrifying losses that day were but a fraction of what any nation would suffer if a single nuclear weapon were used on a city, or a deadly, contagious disease were set loose in the land.

The peril from weapons of mass destruction is growing. Even as the great powers have refused to give up their nuclear arms, more nations have built nuclear weapons and threatened to use them. Terrorist groups are now seeking to acquire and use every kind of weapon of mass destruction.

The threats posed by huge stocks, proliferation, and terrorists can no longer be considered in isolation from one another. The nuclear powers' refusal to disarm fuels proliferation, and proliferation makes weapons of mass destruction ever more accessible to terrorists.

Despite the end of the cold war, U.S. administrations of both parties have planned to keep nuclear weapons indefinitely. Recently, the Bush administration's Nuclear Posture Review proposed to reduce "active" warheads; but this plan would keep the whole U.S. nuclear arsenal, active plus reserve, at its present size of about 10,000 warheads through 2012. Meanwhile, President Bush has requested funds to expand nuclear-weapons construction facilities and develop new "usable" nuclear weapons for a growing list of targets in the third world.

This drift toward catastrophe must be reversed. The time has come to say, Enough! Enough to the great powers who hold vast populations hostage to nuclear terror. Enough to nations that are spreading the threat of annihilation to new regions. Enough to the terrorists who plan the murder of hundreds of thou-

sands of innocent people, Safety from all weapons of mass destruction must be our goal. We can reach it only through cooperation among nations embodied in binding treaties and agreements.

We therefore call on the governments of the nuclear powers to commit themselves to abolish nuclear weapons and to set forth plans to move together, step by carefully inspected and verified step, toward this goal. As a first step, we call on the United States and Russia to reduce their nuclear arsenals over the next few years, tactical and strategic, active and reserve, to 1,000 weapons each. As a second step, we call on these countries and the other nuclear powers—England, France, China, Israel, India, and Pakistan—to proceed in the following few years to reduce their arsenals to no more than 100 nuclear weapons each. As a third step, these nations should separate all nuclear-warheads from their delivery vehicles, in preparation for their ultimate elimination. Simultaneously, the nuclear powers should strengthen the Nonproliferation Treaty by ratifying the Comprehensive Test Ban and adopting a ban on the Production of Fissile Material. The United States should complete talks to end North Korea's missile program, and the UN should institute an effective inspection regime in Iraq. The existing international bans on chemical and biological weapons should be made universal and fortified with stronger means of inspection and verification. Thus, measures to prevent proliferation and terrorist uses of weapons of mass destruction would go hand in hand with nuclear reductions.

Steps to eliminate weapons of mass destruction should be accompanied by steps to reduce the temptation to acquire or use them. The United States and other countries should redouble their efforts to resolve regional conflicts and prevent conventional war, and to build respect for the rule of law, protect human rights, and promote democratic institutions. And the wealthy industrial nations should launch a new Marshall Plan to help the poorest nations end starvation, illiteracy, and preventable disease, wipe out the burden of debt, and move toward sustainable development and a lasting peace, based on respect for the dignity and worth of every individual.

IN RECOGNITION OF JUNE, 2002 AS NATIONAL SAFETY MONTH

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 2002

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to recognize June, 2002, as National Safety Month in an effort to promote awareness and education in safety matters not only in Western and Central Massachusetts, but across the entire United States of America.

The National Safety Council, founded in 1913 and chartered by Congress in 1953, designated June as National Safety Month in the hopes that if Americans spend a month practicing safety, the increased attention will continue throughout the year and decrease the number of unintentional injuries and deaths.

In 2000, over 97,000 people suffered unintentional-injury deaths. Motor vehicle crashes

alone accounted for 43,000 deaths, while another 51,500 people died in the home or community. Unintentional injuries are the fifth leading cause of death in America, and the leading cause of death for Americans under 45. Yet even with improvements in safety and technology that have created a safer environment for Americans, the unintentional-injury death toll remains unacceptably high.

The Safety Council of Western Massachusetts, under the direction of Jeanette P. Jez,

has endeavored to train people in the prevention of accidents, as well as the formulation and application of safety and health policies, since its inception in 1917. Celebrating their 85th anniversary this year, they identified six focus areas for the coming year: Driving Safety, Home, Community and Environmental Safety, Emergency Preparedness, and Workplace Safety. We can all agree that these important concerns should be a priority in our day-to-day lives.

With the summer season approaching, a time when unintentional-injury deaths traditionally increase, American citizens deserve a solution to nationwide safety and health threats. Mr. Speaker, in this 7th year of National Safety Month, let us build on the efforts of the past six years. Let us devote our time and energy to preventing unnecessary accidents and deaths. And let us help Americans build and nurture an environment that values safety above all else.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, April 25, 2002 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

APRIL 26

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings on the nomination of Adm. Thomas B. Fargo, USN, to be Admiral and Commander in Chief, United States Pacific Command; and the nomination of Lt. Gen. Leon J. LaPorte, USA, to be General and Commander in Chief, United Nations Command/Combined Forces Command/Commander, United States Forces Korea.

SR-222

10 a.m.

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
Children and Families Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine families and funeral practices issues.

SD-430

APRIL 30

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs
Investigations Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine how gasoline prices are set and why they have become so volatile.

SD-342

Indian Affairs

Small Business and Entrepreneurship

To hold joint hearings to examine small business development in Native American communities.

SR-428A

10 a.m.

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

To hold hearings on the nominations of Richard Carmona, to be Surgeon General, and Elias Zerhouni, to be Director of the National Institutes of Health, both of the Department of Health and Human Services (pending receipt by the Senate).

SD-430

2:30 p.m.

Judiciary

Antitrust, Competition and Business and Consumer Rights Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine hospital group purchasing, focusing on patient health and medical innovation.

SD-226

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Consumer Affairs, Foreign Commerce, and Tourism Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the influence of the Enron Corporation regarding state pension funds.

SR-253

MAY 1

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Oceans, Atmosphere, and Fisheries Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2003 for the National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration.

SR-253

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold oversight hearings to examine the Treasury Department's report to Congress on International Economic and Exchange Rate Policy.

SD-538

10:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Legislative Branch Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2003 for the Office of the Senate Sergeant at Arms and U.S. Capitol Police.

SD-124

2:30 p.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Housing and Transportation Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings to examine proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families and Federal Housing Policy.

SD-538

Intelligence

To hold closed hearings on pending intelligence matters.

SH-219

MAY 2

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings to examine pending legislation.

SR-418

Governmental Affairs

Investigations Subcommittee

To resume hearings to examine how gasoline prices are set and why they have become so volatile.

SD-342

2:30 p.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine restructuring issues within the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice.

SD-226

MAY 3

10 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

International Security, Proliferation and Federal Services Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine transformation plans of the United States Postal Service.

SD-342

MAY 9

9:30 a.m.

Finance

To hold hearings to examine revenue issues related to the Highway Trust Fund.

SD-215

MAY 10

10:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

International Security, Proliferation and Federal Services Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine non-proliferation programs, focusing on U.S. cruise missile threat.

SD-342

POSTPONEMENTS

APRIL 26

10 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

International Security, Proliferation and Federal Services Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine difficulties and solutions concerning nonproliferation disputes between Russia and China.

SD-342